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Volume 7, Chapter 2

Project Trend Program Procedure



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Project Trend Program Procedure

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Project Trend Program Procedure

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Project Trend Program Procedure

1.0 PURPOSE

The objective of the trend program is early identification of real and potential changes to the project scope, quality, cost, and schedule baseline, to mitigate adverse trends and maximize favorable trends. This procedure outlines organization, responsibilities, and reporting requirements and presents the criteria for implementing a successful trend program on a project.

This procedure applies to works performed under all Government construction projects executed throughout the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

2.0 SCOPE

The trend program is an integral part of the project's execution plan, and it is fundamental to the project controls program. All projects are required to implement a Trend Program. A Trend is a projected deviation from an established baseline. It is an item of change that causes an addition or reduction to the cost and /or schedule baseline, project scope, pricing, unit rates, schedule, or intended quality that causes an addition to the trend base estimate. This also includes corrections for scope/estimate omissions.

The trend program is used as the vehicle to communicate and manage project scope, quality, cost, and schedule (original and changes). A thorough understanding of the current baseline (scope, schedule, budget, Project Execution Plan (PEP), and contract) by all project team members is the key to the success of the trend program since all project team members are responsible for identifying changes and deviations. Specifically, the trend program allows the project team to:

- Identify and evaluate changes in scope, execution strategy, quality, and services.
- Initiate corrective actions to mitigate adverse trends before quality, cost, or schedule impacts are irrevocably included in the project.
- Optimize plant design and consider cost-saving alternatives.
- Improve communication between the project team members.

The trend program supports, but is not a substitute for, Project Forecasting Procedure (EPM-KPC-PR-000004), the Project Management of Change Procedure (EPM-KPC-PR-000008), or project status reporting. It applies in the absence of all other published guidelines or instructions.

3.0 DEFINITIONS

Definitions	Description
BA	Budget Adjustment/Transfers
Back Charge	A charge by either the Entity/Contractor as a means of recovering all the costs incurred by the Contractor/Entity to correct or repair and/or modify deficient work that is directly result of the Entity/Contractor.
COA	Code of Account
Contractor	One that agrees to furnish materials or perform services at a specified price, especially for construction work
CB	Current Budget
CF	Current Forecast
Cost Contingency	Cost contingency is the cost and jobhour allowance needed to provide for uncertainties that are included in the defined scope of the project, schedule date, and Entity normal experience and control
Categorization 1	The higher-level cause of the cost deviation as indicated by the trend
Categorization 2	The lower-level cause of the cost deviation as indicated by the trend



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Definitions	Description
Entity	A Saudi Government organization which is responsible for the delivery of government funded infrastructure construction projects
EGS	Engineering Group Supervisor
EVMS	Earned Value Management System
FPCM	Field Project Controls Manager
PEP	Project Execution Plan
IFC	Issued for Construction
MR	Material Requisition
OOM	Order of Magnitude
OBS	Organization Breakdown Structure
OB	Original Budget
P&ID	Piping and Instrumentation Diagram
PM	Project Manager
PCM	Project Controls Manager
PCE	Project Controls Engineer
PMS	Proposal Management Schedule
PE	Project Engineer
SR	Subcontract Requisition
SM	Site Manager
Trend Register	Trend Register is the list of all the raised trends and the status of those trends.
WBS	Work Breakdown Structure

4.0 REFERENCES

1. EPM-KPC-PR-000001 - Project Cost Coding Structures Procedure.
2. EPM-KPC-PR-000008 - Project Management of Change Procedure.
3. EPM-KPC-PR-000003 - Project Cost and Commitment Procedure.
4. EPM-KPC-PR-000004 - Project Forecasting Procedure.
5. EPM-KPC-PR-000002 - Project Budget Control Procedure.
6. EPM-KPP-PR-000001 - Project Planning and Scheduling Definitions and Concepts Procedure.
7. EPM-KPC-PR-000009 - Project Backcharges Procedure.

5.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

The trend program will be implemented by both the Entity and the Contractor.

5.1 Entity

The Entity Project Controls Manager (PCM) is responsible for the overall implementation of the trend program. They are responsible for ensuring that the Entity project team members on all projects have a detailed understanding of the trend program objectives and procedures, so that they can actively participate and provide timely inputs and decisions where required.

The Entity Trend Engineer is responsible for understanding the project budget and scope, monitoring project development, flagging all deviations from budget, as well as preparing and evaluating trends.

In order to effectively fulfill their responsibilities, the Trend Engineer needs to perform the following activities.

5.1.1 Identification

- Study and understand the project baseline estimate in detail.
- Develop a trend focus calendar that identifies when specific designs, equipment, materials and commodities will be reviewed in detail with the project team.
- Review preliminary and issued for construction (IFC) drawings and documentation, including, but not limited to, Material Requisitions (MR), Subcontract Requisitions (SR), single-line diagrams, Piping



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and Instrumentation Diagrams (P&ID), equipment specifications, data sheets, motor lists, equipment lists, drawings, and model reviews, and compare them to the project baseline to identify trends.

- Conduct meetings to discuss design progression against the project baseline with engineering group supervisors and the project engineer.
- Conduct meetings with the Construction Coordinator, Project Field engineer, and Site Manager to discuss the current construction execution approach against the project baseline.
- Coordinate with the project planner to ensure that all relevant items in the Critical Items Action Report.
- Interface with the Project Contracts Manager to reconcile Contract work scope and pricing against the project baseline.
- Assist with the initiation and development of trends by all project team members, including the preparation of minor estimates for in-house use.
- Be an active participant in the bid evaluation process, as requested.
- Review the Entity/Contractor labor reports to identify potential staffing trends.
- Develop a standard trend package.

5.1.2 Communication and Reporting

- Ensure that all project team members understand the project baseline, trend identification process, and trend program
- Prepare the calendar of project bi-weekly trend meetings and distribute the schedule to the project team well in advance
- Prepare and distribute the Trend Register and agenda to the project team for project-level trend meetings, including the order-of-magnitude monetary value associated with each trend
- Attend trend feedback meeting when scheduled by Estimating department to share current project trend experience and lessons learned
- Prepare the monthly trend register report and issue in timely fashion

5.1.3 Evaluation & Resolution

- Review all trends with relevant project team members and include them in the trend meeting agenda
- Collect details of the trend, prepare the cost estimate, and finalize the resolved trends, which include cost coding as well as providing input to cash.
- Chair the project trend meetings and help the project team to understand the trends in detail
- Assist with the determination of whether or not mitigation of an adverse trend is possible
- Facilitate trend mitigation measures when possible
- Identify scope changes for processing.
- Enlist assistance as required when trend workload begins to slow down the evaluation and resolution process

The project team members are responsible for actively supporting the trend program in order to effectively carry out its primary objective. Therefore, each project team member is expected to:

- Develop a detailed understanding of the project baseline and initial control budget, including scope definition, estimate costs and hours, schedule dates and durations, and execution approach
- Alert the Trend Engineer of all deviations from the control budget at meetings, during daily dialog, as early as possible to enable development and implementation of recovery measures
- Identify potential mitigation/recovery measures.
- Participate in the all trend meetings as required.
- Between meetings, hold frequent discussions with the Trend Engineer as the design progresses to identify scope deviations as they occur.
- Provide supporting details and explanations for identified trend items, including scope documentation and definition.
- Assist the Trend Engineer and Project Planner as needed to effectively carry out the trend program.

5.2 The Contractor

5.2.1 Lump Sum



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For a Lump Sum Contract the trend program for the Contractor will be an internal tool for their monitoring of their cost/schedule and will only be initiated by Contractor when it becomes a perceived change in scope and this will be covered by EPM-KPC-PR-000008 Project Management of Change Procedure.

5.2.2 Reimbursable

On a Reimbursable Contract the Contractor will put in place a similar trend program as the Entity to ensure that all their cost and schedule is monitored, controlled and mitigated. In this instance the Entity will have more involvement with the Contractor in the review and approval of Trends. Approval of a Trend by the Entity will initiate the Contractor to issue a change.

The Entity is required to ensure that the Entity trend program captures all the relevant Contractor trends which will have an impact or opportunity on the Contract base line cost and schedule.

6.0 PROCESS

The process as shown in Attachment 1 Trend Flow Chart, this gives the process for developing, identifying, evaluating, reviewing and reporting the various trends that have been identified.

6.1 Trend Baseline Development

Immediately following the award of a project, a Trend Program kickoff meeting is scheduled to acquaint all members of the project team with the trend baseline and trend procedures. At this time, the team recommends the minimum value for an item to be considered a trend and the timing for the regularly scheduled project trend meetings.

If the trend program is administered from the home office, implementation in the field will begin at the start of construction. The trend program normally continues until the project is substantially complete. Termination of the trend program prior to substantial completion requires the approval of the Project Manager.

The trend baseline facilitates identification of variations and deviations from the contract scope, cost, schedule, and execution.

As the project progresses, variations between the trend baseline and the trend forecast will accumulate. These differences reflect the gradual change from the baseline criteria. Periodically, a new project estimate may be developed (i.e., a formal forecast) that incorporates "to-date" developments and any revised project criteria; it establishes a new baseline. At that time, the Trend Register is updated to show clearly the trends that have been included in the new baseline.

6.2 Trend Identification

Any deviations from the baseline, including any items that are not yet within the scope of the project but are potentially feasible for future inclusion, will be identified. The possibility for mitigation is investigated and preliminary recovery/mitigation measures, suggestions, and actions are identified.

The identification of trends is the responsibility of all project team members. Any project team member may initiate a trend. Although the Trend Engineer has the principal responsibility in this area, cooperation and assistance from all disciplines are required in order to achieve a successful program.

All identified trends, actual or anticipated, must be documented immediately. When a potential change is observed, a trend notice should be initiated by the observer (e.g., any team member), reviewed by the supervisor, and transmitted to the Trend Engineer or Cost Engineer. The Trend Engineer reviews the trend notice for completeness, assigns a register number, classifies the trend as either "Scope Change Trend" or "Other Trend," and makes the appropriate entries in the trend register. At this time, the Trend Engineer assigns the trend category as defined in **Attachment 2**.

If the trend program is administered from the home office, field construction trends are reviewed by the Field Project Controls Manager (FPCM) and approved by the Site Manager (SM) in time to support the overall trend program schedule. Although the Trend Engineer has the principal responsibility in this area, cooperation and assistance from all disciplines are required to achieve a successful trend program.



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The project the Trend Engineer assigns the trend category as defined in **Attachment 2 & 3**.

6.3 Trend Evaluation

Development of Order of Magnitude (OOM) Estimate

The trend estimate can be developed using standard estimating software. The estimate can also be developed using templates similar to those shown in Attachment 3.

The trend program is not concerned with the preciseness of estimates or with quantitative back-up. To maximize control of cost, job hours, and scheduling on a project, all possible deviations must be identified quickly and simply so corrective actions can be taken, and surprises can be avoided.

The project team, working with the Trend Engineer, performs trend evaluations on a broad basis (i.e., OOM) with sufficient accuracy to review and take action. The effect of requiring excessive details in order to resolve trends is that potential trend issues are kept off the trend report pending development of more detailed information. In the interim, time needed for either mitigation or enhancement actions may be limited or completely lost to the project.

Definitive analyses of order-of-magnitude trends are not to be expected as timely identification and reporting is required for project decision making and problem solving. Estimating factors may be utilized for bulk materials. Overall unit rates and pricing parameters should be based on the project's baseline values unless the changes are specifically being developed for the project. Further defining of the cost and schedule impacts of a trend are developed in advance of implementing a budget adjustment or preparing a contract change proposal; however, this refinement of the trend typically takes place after the trend has been resolved (approved).

Trend evaluations should consider the entire scope of work covering all project activities (engineering, procurement, construction, and testing and commissioning).

Scope change trend evaluations must include contingency. The assessment of contingency provides the most probable cost for sound, economic-based decisions.

6.4 Communication/Notification

Trends are officially introduced at the regularly scheduled trend meeting, and new trends are often only in the discussion stage when they are initially communicated to the Trend Engineer. The project team must determine the scope, cost, and schedule impact of these trend items, including assigning monetary values, even if it is an approximation. These evaluations represent the knowledge of the project team and document a rough magnitude of the pending changes (increase or decrease) and indicate the need for future action by the project team. Cost values of To Be Determined "TBD" are generally not acceptable on the trend report.

The Site Manager/Project Superintendent reviews the evaluated deviations in labor productivity, distributable construction costs and construction schedule, and makes the final determination, along with the Field Trend Engineer, whether such deviations qualify and are reported as trends.

Project Cost Contingency is evaluated on an overall basis quarterly. The evaluation is based on an assessment of minimum, most probable, and maximum probability levels with the project team input. The most probable value represents the project team's recommendation to the Entity's President; however, the minimum and maximum values provide further perspective for management's consideration (see **Attachment 3**).

6.5 Trend Review Meetings

Trend review meetings are held to enable the project team to review current changes and future actions with the Project Manager (PM). Prior to each trend meeting, a copy of the trend log (which includes the trends to be discussed at the meeting) is distributed to the project team by the Trend Engineer. Each trend must include whether or not the trend can be mitigated, and at the same time, should brainstorm potential solutions and recommend corrective actions.



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Project team members participating in the regularly scheduled trend meetings include at a minimum:

- Trend Engineer/ Cost Engineer
- Project Manager
- Project Engineer (PE)
- Engineering Group Supervisors (EGS)/Leaders (as required)
- Project Controls Manager (PCM)
- Project Planner
- Site Manager (SM)
- Other Departments (as required)
- Contract Administrator

The Project Manager, Project Engineer(s) and other project team members schedule their activities to assure attendance at all trend meetings. Regular scheduling of the trend meetings is the general rule; however, special project circumstances may warrant a change in the meeting schedule.

Trend meetings are held twice monthly (at a minimum) and are scheduled, preferably at the same time and place. The trend register is used as an agenda, thus allowing the project team an orderly review with minimum time and effort. Normally, trend meetings should not exceed 1 hour.

The trend program is typically administered from the home office during the engineering phase of the project. After the start of construction, the trend meeting usually transitions to the field office, and the trend meeting is chaired by the Field Trend Engineer (or possibly the Field Cost Engineer). All key field personnel attend this meeting including, as a minimum, the Site Manager, Project Superintendent, Project Field Engineer, Contracts Administrator, Field Project Control Manager, and Field Planner. The field meeting is typically held twice per month. The project may elect to continue the home office trend meeting throughout the life of the project.

At the trend meeting, each trend is classified as resolved or unresolved. Resolved trends are either approved or canceled. Approved trends can be funded from Contingency, Internal or re-planning. Unresolved (in process) trends that have been carried over from previous meetings are reviewed at each subsequent meeting until they are classified as resolved. Trends should be resolved within 3 months. The members of the project team must be encouraged to discuss and objectively evaluate all potential deviations, including brainstorming potential mitigation/recovery measures. In order to complete the trend meeting in a timely manner, it is often necessary to arrange separate breakout meetings to investigate the identified trend mitigation/recovery measures, which may require more time or participation from other team members. In such cases, the trend remains unresolved until a course of action is agreed upon.

The trend meeting should not become a design review meeting as this detracts from the purpose of the trend meeting (i.e., documentation of deviations from the control budget). Time should not be given to discussions involving probable client responses to individual trend items as client participation and notification are the responsibility of the Project Manager.

Once a trend has been evaluated, reviewed, and resolved, a notice must be issued.

6.6 Trend Focus Meetings

Trend focus meetings are initiated by the Trend Engineer and conducted when necessary. The intent of the focus meetings is to invite affected disciplines to review specific scope as the project design progresses.

6.7 Trend Mitigation

Trends are mitigated by identifying and enacting corrective actions that will either eliminate or minimize any adverse impact of trends as early as possible.

6.7.1 Mitigation Options

Some trend issues have multiple options for resolution and sufficient lead time to allow the full consideration of those options prior to resolution. In such cases, development of a mitigation plan outside of the trend meeting is often necessary in order to determine the best course of action and then resolve the trend.



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Some other trend issues present only one viable execution option, or require immediate implementation of initial mitigation measures. Such trends are typically resolved immediately with a rough approximation of the cost and schedule impact. The execution and/or mitigation plans associated with the issue are finalized in parallel with enacting the initial measures. Once the plan of action is finalized, the estimated trend cost and schedule impact are updated as necessary.

6.7.2 Mitigation Process

Trend mitigation plans are often developed as part of the trend identification and evaluation process described above prior to the trend meeting. In cases where the need for further mitigation planning is identified in the trend meeting, the project assigns responsibility for development of the plan. The designated lead, with input as necessary from the Trend Engineer, provides the nature and magnitude of the impact on the current budget and schedule, management ground rules, and suggested mitigation measures, and leads the project team effort to prepare a mitigation plan. The plan agreed to by the team must contain sufficient information regarding measures that constitute additions to the baseline budget and schedule acceleration, etc., so that Project Controls can cost the mitigation plan. When applicable, the costs of not adopting the mitigation plan and incurring liquidated damages, extended overhead, etc., are included as part of the review package. The mitigation plan undergoes final review and buy-in by the Project Manager. Mitigation plan status is tracked at a summary level via the Action column on the trend register.

6.8 REPORT FORMAT

The two major parts of a trend report are the Trend Form and the Trend Register. The following formats and methodology should be used to maintain uniformity among projects, which facilitates driving the management review

6.8.1 Trend Form

The Trend Form is divided into two sections as follows:

- A summary page, which provides a one page overview of an individual trend. This is a summary of the detail buildup of costs and schedule impact as a result of the trend.
- The Detail Build up of the trend provides all the detailed cost elements that are impacting the project as a result of the trend (see **Attachment 3**).

6.8.2 Trend Register

The Trend Register provides a comprehensive listing of all project trends. It is organized into three major sections as follows: (see **Attachment 4**)

- Resolved Trends for the current reporting period
- Unresolved Trends
- Previously Resolved Trends

The following provides a typical layout of a Trend Register and use of the cost control tool. Key information should be entered, including the detailed description of the contents, column by column, of the first two sections of the Trend Register

- Trend Number – A consecutive numbering system should be utilized for trends. When multiple offices are used, each office can have their own consecutive numbering system. This can be generated in the trend management program or input manually. When a resolved trend is reevaluated, usually representing design optimization for a new estimate, a new register number is assigned, and the original or previous number is shown as a reference. The value shown for trends that were resolved previously must represent a differential value. When a trend is canceled, an appropriate comment should be noted in the Actions/Notes column.

Note: The trend number is assigned manually by the Trend Engineer.



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- Trend Date – The date (month/year) when the trend was initiated.
- Responsible Personnel – Initials of the individual proposed to be primarily responsible for the action noted in the Action/Notes column is included in this column. The PM concurs with or designates an alternate responsible person.
- Description – A clear, concise description of the deviation. The narrative should be sufficient to ensure that all concerned can understand and evaluate the significance and validity of the change. The description should not be a justification of the trend value. Reference to source documents providing additional details is also noted.
- Cost – The breakdown of the trend cost value into scope change and other categories provides an improved understanding on the type of changes included in the trend value.
- Schedule Impact – Trends may or may not affect the milestone schedule. The schedule impact column on the register will be annotated by the Project Planner with a 'Y' for Yes if the trend affects the milestone schedule, or an 'N' for No if it does not. A description of any schedule impact is included under the Description/Reason column. All trends will be analyzed monthly by the planner for cumulative effect, which will be evaluated for cost by the Trend Engineer, as a separate trend item.
- Reason – The objective or cause of such a deviation is presented Categorization 1 –The higher-level cause of the cost deviation as indicated by the trend.
- Categorization 2 – The lower-level cause of the cost deviation as indicated by the trend (see **Attachment 2** page 2 of 2).
- Action – The prime use of this column is to concisely state the actions required to resolve the trend item. This field also contains a forecasted and actual date for when the action is to be performed by the responsible person
- Status - Is the trend Open, Resolved or Mitigated.
- Scope Change Notice – The trend item is cross-referenced to an assigned scope change number, if applicable.
- Remarks – References related to resolving the trend item are noted (i.e., letters, written/initialed record of verbal discussion, conference notes, etc.). Concise and clear descriptions are key to the effective use of this column, leading to a successful trend report and review.

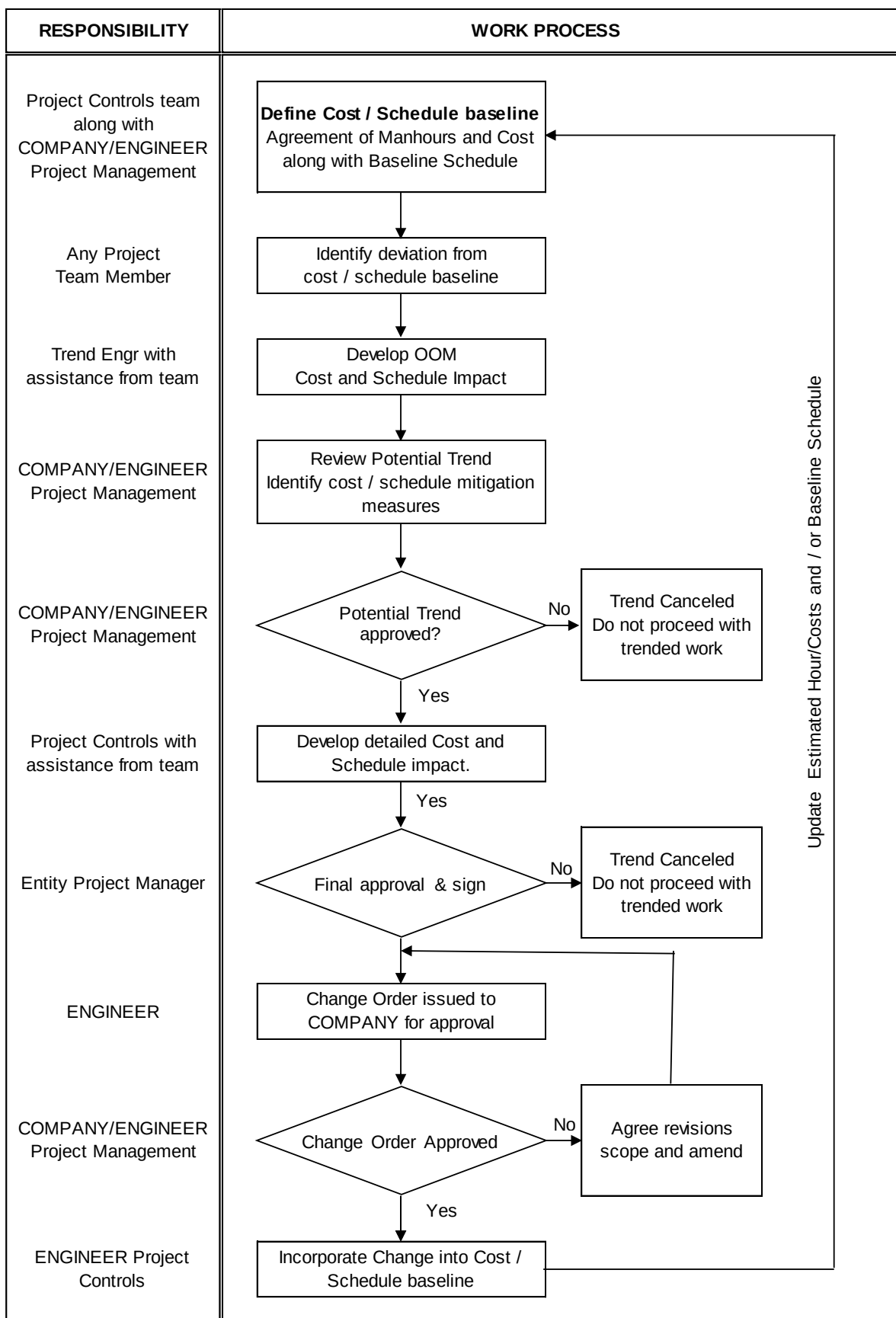
7.0 ATTACHMENTS

1. Trend Program Flow Chart
2. Trend/ Scope Change Categorization
3. EPM-KPC-TP-000028 - Project Trend Form Template
4. EPM-KPC-TP-000029 – Project Trend Register Template



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Attachment 1 - Trend Program Flow Chart



Attachment 2 - Trend/ Scope Change Categorization



Project Trend Program Procedure

Category 1

Code	Description
P	<u>P</u> rice Overruns/Underruns
B	<u>B</u> ulk Commodity Overruns/Underruns
L	<u>L</u> abor Performance
W	<u>W</u> age Rate Labor Wages
O	<u>O</u> ther Indirects (indirects that do not fall into any of the categories above) • Permits • Taxes, Duties • Project Insurance • Escalation • Schedule
S	<u>S</u> cope Changes (can have Cat. 2 code SD or NS only)



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Category 2

Code	Description
ED	Estimate Deviation - An estimate omission (scope book to estimate) - Estimate calculation error
SP	Scope Deviation - Missed requirement - Incorrect scope assumption (including but not limited to missed equipment, material specification, etc.) - Incomplete scope definition due to time constraints, lack of information, etc. - Calculation error during scope definition
SD	Schedule Driven: trends resulting from a schedule acceleration, schedule extension <i>(code applies to other trends and scope change trends)</i>
NS	Non-Schedule Driven: Scope change is a result of factors other than schedule deviations. <i>This category applies to scope change Trends only.</i>
OT	Other: Trends resulting from issues not categorized above (i.e., permitting issues)
FC	Forecast
Contractor (Potential Trends Associated with the Contractor,. These may be indentified as trends by the Contractor but may not result in a Change)	
CO	Construction Philosophy: includes any ‘constructability’ issues, trends resulting from a change in the construction methods (i.e., shop fab vs. field fab, erection sequence, gang forming, neat cutting, precast concrete vs. steel, formwork vs. metal decking, brick work vs. siding, consenser shop tube or field tube, degree of modulation, overhead vs. underground, single conductor vs. multi-conductor, duck bank vs. trench, etc.)
CP	Construction Performance: includes trends resulting from craft or field non-manual performance/productivity issues and rework due to construction errors/mistakes.damages that can not be categorized as ED or SD
CW	Craft Wages: trends resulting from deviations in craft wages, which cannot be categorized as ED, SD, or CP
EC	Engineering Changes: “Work Arounds”/rework: trends resulting from engineering/ design changes needed to work around engineering/design which has already been issued (i.e., poor design thought process, engineering error, miscommunication between disciplines, field rework due to engineering design change, etc.)
EO	Engineering Changes – Engineering Optimization/Refinement and “Other” (trends resulting from other engineering changes, engineering preferences, chiefs’ reviews and directions, etc. that are not classified as EC or SP)
PR	Equipment/Material/subcontract Pricing: trend that result from pricing deviations that are not attributable to any other category (commonly reffered to as “buyouts” (underruns) or “overruns”
EP	Engineering /OHO Performance: Trends resulting from engineering or Other Home Office performance deviations that cannot be categorized as any of the above
NM	Non-manual Hours and Costs: Trends resulting from deviations in non-manual hours and costs that cannot be categorized as ED, SD, CP, or EP

RED Highlight: The only 2 Category 2 codes that can be used for Scope Change Trends by the Contractor.



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Attachment 3 - EPM-KPC-TP-000028 - Project Trend Form Template Summary

PROJECT DESCRIPTION			
TREND NOTICE			Trend No.
Project Job Number			Date:
TITLE			Originator:
			Discipline:
			Office:
Description:			Scope Change
			Category 1
			Category 2
Reason for Change:			
TREND SUMMARY:			
Costs:	Costs, k SAR	Jobhours	
Equipment Cost:			
Bulk Material:			
Subcontracts:			
Project Labor Cost:			
Procurement Costs:			
Construction Cost:			
Engineering HO Services Cost:			
Other Cost:			
SUBTOTAL	0	0	
Contingency			
GRAND TOTAL	0	0	
Schedule			
Incremental	Week(s)	Impact on MC Date	Week(s)
Impact	See above		
APPROVALS:			
Engineering Manager	Date	STATUS:	
Project Controls Manager	Date		
Project Manager	Date		



Project Trend Program Procedure

Trend Detail Build up.



EXPRO
هيئة كفاءة الإنفاق والمشروعات الحكومية
Expenditure Efficiency & Projects Authority

Detail New Scope Trend Build-up

XYZ Project Job #12345
Trend No.
Description:

NEW SCOPE

ITEM NO.	D044 CODING	DESCRIPTION/PARAMETERS	QTY	UNIT COST			CONSTRUCTION COST			TOTAL COST			TOTAL COST
				UNIT	MAT'L	S/C	HR/UNIT	SAR/UNIT	TOTAL	MAT'L	LABOR	S/C	
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													
12													
13													
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21													
22													
23													
24													
25													
TOTAL TREND SCOPE													

